FORT BLAKELY.

Was the Sixteenth Corps There?

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

ANIMAL LIFE.

itants of the Gulf Stream.

BY EALPH S. TARR, WASHINGTON, D. C.



limit either to the = abundance or variety of animal life in the warm waters of the dredging on the Fish Commission Steamer Albatross we study the forms on the suface, as - well as those in the depths of the sea, and are able to watch the habits of the surface animals.

Cuttle-fish, attracted by the glare of the electric lights, sport around the steamer in large schools in the evening, swimming backward and forward with equal case,

LEAPING OUT OF THE WATER, having its opening near the mouth,

be in the large devil-fish of the north, which | wings, that they appear to stand on the water; often measures 40 feet from the tips of the two and following the food as it is drifted by the extended arms. In this animal the suckers | wind, they appear to walk along. monster like this have been circulated, and it | court disaster. Before a storm the petrels is only within a comparatively few years that its existence was definitely settled.



PORTUGESE MAN-OF-WAR.

It was during all this time, until about 1870, considered from the same standpoint that the sea-screent now is. I will say, however, that many eminent naturalists are active supporters of the sea serpent theory. Jules Verne, in his wenderful work of the imagination, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," gives a very good account of the octopus, exaggerated, of course, but yet true enough for his purpose. That other great Freuch writer, Victor Hugo, in "Toilers of the Sea," also describes the former being Cephaloptera, the latter Cephalopoda. The cuttle-fish has 10 arms, while the octopus has but eight. The octopus grows

in the Pacific, where it furnishes food to the toothed sperm whale. Rushing through the water, the whale bites out a piece of the body or one of the arms of the creature, obtaining

by one lite a very good meal. The small cuttle-fishes have many deadly enemies in their bring home. Their finny enemies chase them incessantly, and as I have been leaning over the rail of the vessel watching the pretty, graceful creatures gambol about in the clear, blue water, I have frequently seen some huge fish dart into their midst and swallow up two or three of the unsuspecting fish. I particularly remember an attack made by a sword-fish upon a large school of these oddlooking beings. They were darting hither and thither in a playful mood near the side of the wessel a few feet beneath the surface. Their large, colored, gogule eyes constantly on the alert for danger, did not see their deadly enemy lurking beneath our keel. They swam about, first forward, then backward, constantly changing color. One had just seized a tiny fish and was gnawing it to pieces with its horny beak when up from the depths darted the powerful fish with its nose armed with a sword. So swift was its course that it was in their midst before they knew it was coming. From innocent play they changed to flight, full of terror. The water became suddenly black, but in a few seconds dozens of cuttle-fish sprang out of their native element, tail foremost, and leaping several feet out of the water dropped back again and swam away. The sword-fish was going with such terrific speed that before it could stop itself it had leaped half out of water. But | This cluster of animals is Pyrosoma, the scaink had obscured my view I saw the sha sword strike down three cuttle-fish. But the sword-fish which had killed its last prey was about to

EXPIATE ITS BLOODY DEEDS; for a sailor seeing it leap out of water hastened to the spot with a harpoon, and while the fish was gathering up its prey, the sharp-pointed iron pierced its flesh, and it was soon on board the vessel. In its stomach were found 30 eyes and 18 beaks, besides a few partly digested in- general causedividuals. The quivering hodies of those recently killed were also there, cut nearly in two

by the powerful weapon of the sword-fish. The consternation that the sudden appearance of a sword-fish or a horse-mackerel will cause in a school of menhaden cannot be described. They dart confusedly away, while the sword-fish rushes in among them, striking right and left until the school is dispersed, then returning to cut its meal in quiet. Sometimes it kills hundreds and leaves them floating dead on the surface. A sword-fish is a dangerous enemy to encounter, for, when speared, it dashes mudly about, and often thrusts its sword through the bottom of the vessel, sending it into port leaking badly, if not sinking it. Sword-fish and sharks often have deadly encounters, in which the former is nearly always victorious; and sailors will tell of the deadly

war which they carry on against whales. The dolphin, which is also an enemy of the cuttle-fish, often kept us company for days, attracted by the scraps of food thrown overboard and by the cuttle-fishes which remained near the vessel. They usually stayed many feet below the surface, and, viewed through the deep azure blue water of the Gulf Stream, the different colors of their body, reflected in the sunlight and again in the electric-light, were beautiful to an extreme degree. Finally, one coming too near the surface, received its fatal wound and was brought on deck. I had often heard of surface. That Physalia possesses the power

Curious Actions of the Finny Inhab- as a wave over the body, beginning with the smaller and less powerful than Physalia, all conceivable hues until finally,

THE END HAVING COME, change is interrupted in its course, and two tints are left in possession of the body, one in shade. This peculiar habit, possessed by so Gulf Stream, While many widely-different animals, of changing the cetacea, belonging to the perpoise tribe.

Stream, while waiting for the dredge to obtain | wind. its lead of precious deep-sea animals, it was | Their shells, which are often taken without gaze upon the wide-spreading expanse of sky from the nearly round to the long, sharpand water. One expanse of blue was every- pointed forms, some with numerous spines, and ejecting their inky fluid whenever sur- | where, the sky and sea meeting in the distant prised. If they see a dangerous enemy ap- horizon, and the only obstruction to the view proaching them they fill the water with a black, | being space. We seldom saw a vessel in these inky fluid and escape behind the cloud. These out-of-the-way waters, for the outside edge of quick-motioned animals are very difficult to the Gulf Stream is out of the track of sailing catch, for at the least sign of danger they dart | vessels. But where the works of man are rapidly away. They are classed by naturalists absent nature revels in all her moods. The among mollimbs, or shell-fish, though in exter- azure-blue waters teemed with abundant nal appearance they resemble the true fishes life, and the air itself had its inhabitants. rather than the oyster and clam, their real The stormy petrels, or Mother Cary's chickrelatives. They have large, prominent eyes, ens, followed us wherever we went, and the mouth is armed with a horny beak, only leaving us when we neared land. They very much like a parrot's bill. With this it are ever on the wing, dashing ahead of us and could take out a good-sized piece of flesh from | playing around us, even when we are under a man's hand. By a fin-like tail it can pro- full steam; and yet they never seem to be tired. pel itself forward, while backward motion is They live on the particles of food that are obtained by suddenly forcing water out of a bag | thrown from vessels; and, although continually eating, they are never fat, for their constant ex-Ten arms or feelers are arranged around the ereise will permit of nothing but muscle, strong nearly every color—glassy, transparent, milk mouth, with the inner surface lined with and well-developed by constant use. These | white, golden yellow, pink, and scores of other | suckers. Even in this form, which seldom | sea swallows hover over their food in such a | shades. grows over a foot long, an embrace from its peculiar manner by patting the water with arms is painful. How much more so must it their webbed feet and quickly flapping their

are sometimes two inches in diameter, and Sailors regard these birds with suspicion and when worked by the strong muscles of the even fear. Their superstition is very great, air-float-above, in addition to buoyancy, perfect devil-fish painful wounds can be produced, and the presence of petrels is regarded as a stability is obtained; their body below serves From the carliest times fabulous accounts of a curse. To kill them wantonly would be to as ballast, and their membranous wings are throwing down their guns and surrendering, and

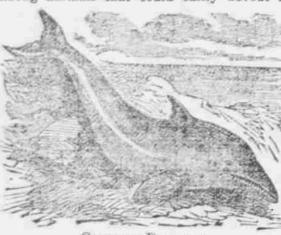
they follow the calling of their parents-the | principles which man has yet to learn. scouring of the open and stormy seas. As they There is another animal boat found in these

moment take up its existence in the air. It animal grows, was a flying-fish; and as I was watching it, I tinued for some moments, and at each leap into | depth. pity for this poor, unfortunate fish, beset by | see them. dangers on all sides, and my reflections upon the lot of animals were not of the most cheerful animals, only to be eaten the next moment

In the night time, as we steamed along in the Gulf Stream, we often passed through MILES OF LIQUID FIRE

and turned up silvery waves of living light by monster in a very graphic manner. But in the | the prow of the vessel. Large schools of jellycourse of his description he becomes very much | fish, transparent and jelly-like in the day, beconfused. He describes a creature part fish, come in the night one glow of pure white light part sea animal and part cuttle-fish. The almost as intense as the electric light. This anemone is called a polyp, and the devil-fish a phosphorescence is possessed by many animals. poulp; so Hugo confused the two. He also | The little firefly carries its tiny phosphorescent mixes up the gigantic skate, or roe (also called | light with it; the deep-sea animals light up devil-fish) with the octopus on account of the | their abysses of total darkness with phosphorresemblance between their scientific names, the escence, and each fish darts about, specter-like, over an illuminated pathway. The jelly-fish lights up the water around it as a warning to fishes to keep away. Young and inexperienced fishes, attracted by the brilliant light, approach it out of curiosity and receive a deadly electric shock. If one escapes, pierced by only a few of the barbed lasso cells, covered with their electric poison, it has learned a lesson that it will never repeat; and when it has become an adult it still has a deadly terror for that ball of light and instinctively avoids it. The jellyfish is thus free from the large and dangerous surface animals, while it obtains its food from

the smaller fishes. Through some carious freak in evolution, an entirely inoffensive cluster of animals, devoid of any protective power, has gained the use of phosphorescent light, and, by imitating the dangerous jelly-fish in this respect, sails about the surface, inspiring terror wherever it goes, among animals that could easily devour it.



COMMON DOLPHIN.

en on the surface of the ocean I frequently saw the beautiful blue float of the Physalia, or Portugese man-of-war. The float, filled with air, serves to keep the animal on the surface, and, driven by the wind, to bear it from place to place. It is a most curious animal, or rather cluster of animals, I should say; for naturalists now consider it to be a group of individuals, each one having a different work to do, but all working for the same

THE WELFARE OF THE COLONY. It is rather like a man with hands, brain and stomach, than the coral cluster in which each individual works for itself first, then does its share in building the home of the colony. Unlike a man, however, the parts that correspond to hands, brain and stomach, are considered as individuals in the colony, just as much as the polyps of a coral cluster are individual animals. In Physalia there are some individuals which do the killing, some the digesting, some the reproducing, etc. The stomachs send a share of the digested food to the killers in pay for obtaining the food, and each individual saves a part of its allotted share of food to construct the float and to keep it in repair. It is one of the most wonderful animals in the ocean. The cluster has most remarkable defensive powers, being well furnished with lasso cells, or stinging organs. These consist of tiny barbed, arrow-like points, fastened to thread-like arms, each of which is coiled up in a little cell. Whenever it is necessary to use them they are hurled out with violence, and the barb, striking the object, penetrates, for it has the power of working into animal tissue. Being covered with a sort of poison, it, in confunction with hundreds of others, benumbs the prey, and even kills it. Lasso cells are replaced as fast as lost, and in a very short time. There are millions of the cells in a square foot

now I was to witness it. No one can exaggerate | sailors of the Albatross can testify, for they inthe wierd beauty of the sight as the fish in its | cautiously placed their hands into a tub of water last struggles changes through all its various | containing one, and the shock they received is colors. One can even see the colors disappear | likened to a strong charge from a Leyden jar. to be followed by others. They seem to sweep | Another beautiful group of animals, much head. Blue gives place to light yellow, which | though no less interesting, is the group of in turn changes to a golden hue, and following | sea butterflies, or Pteropods, of the class of this a copper-colored tint, and so on through | Mollusca. They are often abundant on the surface, seeming to choose the evening of a very warm day to come out and parade their beauty. Every form and color is seen in these delicate creatures, and as they float about on the act of disappearing, the other about to the surface with their wing-like expansion spread itself over the surface. The upper side spread out to catch the wind, but a small amount of imagination is needed to transform changes more rapidly, and is more gorgeous than the under surface, which is hidden in the into the water. They possess a

VERY LIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL SHELL, color at will, either as a protection or for the | with an air-chamber above to serve as a float. purpose of attracting prey, has become so much | The wings are expanded from a chamber bea habit in the dolphin that, even when death | low. When startled their sails are withdrawn is at hand, involuntarily the changes are all | into this chamber, and this oddly-shaped shell passed through. This animal is not the true is alone exposed to view. Sea butterflies can, dolphin, though called a dolphin by sailors. by arranging their sails so as to utilize the It is a fish, whereas the real delphin is one of | wind in the most effective manner, guide their course to a certain extent in a desired direc-During the warm Summer days in the Gulf | tion, just as a vessel can proceed against a head

my custom to sit on deck near the railing and | the animal, present many very peculiar forms,



others perfectly smooth. We find them of

These little animals, living in the water and seaworthy ships, in miniature, as the best modern vessels. They have for centuries ploughed the open seas in their vessels, never seeking the animal's will. No waste to be carried away, in an excited manner, and if the sailors would | no anchor needed, but perfect stability always. but take their warning they might consider | How many ideas of modern architecture and them as benefactors rather than evil genii, engineering, the result of long study and ex-In a few days the young are able to fly, and the spider, and hundreds of others, are using

are always at sea, their breeding season must | waters, which uses a slightly different princi- | the right, and that he was unable to give the be very irregular. In a few hours they can cover hundreds of miles, so rapid is their and a near ally to the cuttle-fish. It swims command, as the success of the assault dependinteresting birds, I saw another kind of creature dart from its native home and for the the waters beneath the surface at will. As the transfer of prisoners at less than the surface at will. As the transfer of prisoners at less than the surface at will. As the transfer of prisoners at less than the surface at will. As the transfer of prisoners at less than the surface at will. As the previous year.

IT BUILDS ADDITIONS TO ITS SHELL, saw the reason why it left its native element. | and as it builds cuts off a part of the rear cham-It had barely escaped from the water when a ber. If a nautilus shell is cut longitudinally, huge fish came to the surface with mouth wide- it will be found to be divided by numerous open, in the very spot where the flying fish had | transverse partitions, each chamber being conleft the water. It was baffled for the moment, | nected with the one in front and behind by a but kept on in its pursuit, bound to hunt the circular hole. When the animal is alive a poor fish to its death. The flying-fish sailed | fleshy tube passes through all these holes, thus for some feet, and falling into the water preserving a connection between the animal barely touched it when it made another and each of the chambers it successively inhabfrantic leap into the air and start- ited and deserted as it grew. By pumping ed off in another direction. This was con- water into these it can sink to any desired

the air the dolphin was seen to be close upon | These are some of the larger and more interit. I was very much interested in the pursuit, esting surface animals. I might go on almost but was in danger of losing sight of the fish, indefinitely, noting down peculiar habits and when another factor came into the chase. The | points of structure illustrated in the myriads leaps of the flying-fish were becoming shorter, of creatures that live and die in the warm and every moment I expected to see it disap- waters. In the patches of sea-weed good-sized pear for the last time, when, just as it was crabs and fish find refuge. They assume the leaving the water, a large albatross swooped | color of their floating home, and seldom leave | down upon it, and the fish darted right into | their retreat, being satisfied with what food its claws. It flew, so to speak, from the frying | passes within reach, and not endangering their pan into the fire. I could not help feeling a deep lives by venturing out where their enemies can

The goose or stalked barnacle is found everywhere, attached to all floating objectskind. They live in their element surrounded | weed, wood or vessel. It is an enemy to shipby thousands of deadly enemies, eating smaller | masters sailing from tropical ports. Although the vessel's bottom is scraped just before leaving port, young goose barnacles attach themselves in such numbers that, owing to their rapid growth, they seriously retard the ship's progress. There is no remedy but to sail on, letting them grow as in a they will and removing them when port is reached.

Norwegian sailors believe that the barnacle goose batches out of the goose barnacle, and it is possible to find sailors who will assert that they have seen them on the point of flying out. This belief probably arises from the peculiar way which the barnacle has of obtaining its food. The feet are modified to a great extent and are fringed with hair. By a scooping motion they send their feet out of the

OPENING OF THE SHELL, wing of a bird.

lusca because of its hard shell. whales find their means of living.

You should do this, for it is the best way to help your comrades.

The Crossing at Fredericksburg.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Having read the articles in your issues of Feb. 23 and April 12 concerning the crossing at Fredericksburg. and desiring to give honor to whom honor is due, I will make the following statement: There were two sets of pontoons laid immediately in front of the city, and one set laid below the city by men of Franklin's Corps. The upper one was laid by the 50th N.Y. Engineers, and the crossing was made by the 7th Mich. The lower pontoon, in the city, was laid by the 15th N. Y. Engineers, and the crossing was made by the left wing of the 89th N. Y. Four boats crossed, of 20 men in each boat commanded by a commissioned officer, the writer being one of the boys who occupied space in one of the boats. We captured 76 men of the 17th Miss., of Barksdale's Brigade, who were on

the bank of the river disputing our landing. The crossing of the 7th Mich, and 89th N. Y. was made at about the same time. There being a bend in the river, we could not see each other.-E. M. CAFFERTY, First Sergeant, Co. B. 89th N. Y., Binghamton, N. Y.

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more of the changing color of the dying dolphin, and of stinging to a marked degree, some of the power in championing the cause of the veterans.

HAVE before me at T this moment a paper From Alert Comrades All Along the

that ought to settle this question, so far at least as concerns a portion of the Sixteenth Corps. It is a copy of a report Personal. by Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Hills, commanding 10th Kan. It is dated "Fort Blakely, April 11, 1865," and gives a veteran on the 9th of February, 1864, and was the 5th Ind. full details of the part | discharged Feb. 9, 1867. performed by his regi-

two days previous. I have always understood the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps, was made up as follows: 14th, 27th and 32d lowa, 21st Mo., 10th Kan., and 3d Ind. battery. Col. Hills's report informs us (in substance) that he received orders at 10 a. m., April 9, from Gen. Gilbert, brigade commander, "to hold his regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice. At 1 p. m. he was ordered to proceed to the outer line of our works to relieve the pickets there on duty. At 2 p. m. he had relieved the old picket and was holding the line. Fifty men of the 10th were on the reserve-line already, and at 3 p. m. this detail joined him, and at the same time he was further strengthened by a detachment of 28 men of Co. B, 27th Iowa, Lieut, Simms. Thus reinforced, he occupied the entire front of the brigade with a force of 148 men as skirmishers. His general instructions were to advance with his right retired, drive the enemy from their pits, draw the fire of the main line, and should he be exposed to too hot a fire, to take advantage of whatever cover offered, lie down, and wait the arrival of the main line." He says:

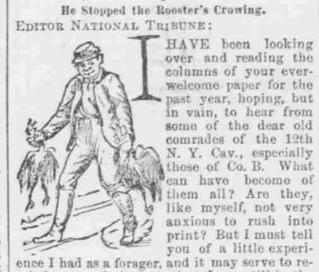
ment in the capture of the fort on the 9th, only

"The final movement commenced at 5:30 p. m., the men leaping over their works and advancing on a run to the enemy's first line of rifle-pits, which was abandoned with little resistance, as was also the second line. While descending the slope to the ravine which lay in my front, the enemy opened a galling fire with artillery and musketry, which led me to look for shelter in the ravine according to instructions; but which I found to be enfilleding and affording no protection. For this reason no hait was ordered, our safety depending on breaking through the works on my left as soon as possible; if not, then at any point. No one in moving from place to place, have as perfect and | the line returned the fire, but each devoted every energy to reach the works as soon as possible Climbing over fallen trees, they cleared each line of abatis, and searcely noticing the ditch, mounted the parapet or poured through the embrasures at port and never suffering disaster. With their | the recoil of the guns, and their line was broken. Turning the left of my line (which, after entering the fort, became a column) to the right, it swept down good sails, which can be furled or hoisted at officers waving white handkerchiefs and delivering up their swords.

At this point Col. Hills says that he found that the skirmishers of the Thirteenth Corps had not connected with his right, but had Their breeding season is very short, and they periment, have been in use for centuries untold made an interval of about 80 yards, and having rear their young on the islands of the ocean. among the lower animals! The ant, the bee, a greater distance to pass over had not yet reached the works. Pushing farther to the right he found that his right had already captured the center fort and infantry supports on backward by means of ejecting water out of a ed upon its being quickly followed up, which 800 (being an entire brigade and two batteries), 800 stand of small-arms and equipments, and nine pieces of artillery.

The report closes with a list of casualties, the first name reported as killed being that of Serg't George Daller, a brave little German, who was my tent mate for over two years. While I was not present with the regiment on this campaign, I feel that I have no more right or reason to doubt the presence of one brigade at least of the Sixteenth Corps at the capture of Fort Blakely than I have to doubt the presence of the Sixteenth Corps in front of Atlanta, or that of Hood's army at Franklin, both of which seem to be tolerably well-assured facts in history. While I believe this, I believe the Thirteenth Corps had something to do at Fort Blakely also, and that their work was well and honorably performed,-E. H. GREGG, Co. C. 10th Kan., Albia, Iowa.

He Stopped the Rooster's Crowing. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:



over and reading the columns of your everwelcome paper for the past year, hoping, but some of the dear old comrades of the 12th N. Y. Cav., especially those of Co. B. What them all? Are they, like myself, not very anxious to rush into print? But I must tell you of a little experi-

mind some of the boys that I am still in the land of the living. As our regiment was on the march from New Berne, N. C., to Kinston, in the same State, we happened to stop for a rest. We had hardly got settled down when the air was made melodious by the sound of the most terrific cock drawing them in again in such a manner as to rest was out of the question. When Maj. West, bring at the same time a quantity of water, of our regiment, wished to know whether Whatever animals are strained from this are there was a man in his command who could eaten. There is a slight resemblance between | stop that infernal racket, I, not being slow to these fringed feet and the partially-feathered | take the hint, made a raid on the chicken coops, capturing all I could hold or carry in When the barnacle is young it is free, swim- | my hands, and then made a break for my horse, ming around, and resembles a shrimp; but in | the Adjutant, G. E. Overton, assisting me toa few days some unfailing instinct forces it to | mount. Col. Savage happened to espy me in settle in life upon some solid object. As Huxley | my hurry to get out of the way, and yelled, truly says, "it stands on its head and kicks | "Stop that man"; but he was too late. When the food into its mouth with its feet." When at last I came to a stop, some of the boys of the it strikes a solid object a sort of hydraulic ce- other companies twisted the necks of the game. I ment is secreted from a place near the head, made my way to my company and proudly flung and the animal is fixed for life. From that my prizes on the ground, thinking that they moment when it attaches itself it begins to | would remain quiet, but instead of that they change and degenerate until it has no external | took to their legs, and in a momentall the boys | resemblance to its near relatives, the crustace- in the camp were after them helter-skelter. ans. Indeed, it was not until the middle of the | The fun was at its liveliest when who should present century that it was known to be one of | appear upon the scene but Col. Savage. Apthe Crustacea, having been before classed Mol- | proaching my Captain he inquired for Corp'l Knight. Our Captain, having been asleep, ask-The warm waters of the Gulf Stream are ed what was wanted. Col. Savage replied that particularly favorable to rapid growth and he was going to make an example of me, and abundant life. Here the young of larger ani ordered me to leave my horse and arm mysel mals exist of microscopic size, and adult ani- with a good long rail from the fence and carry mals, which never grow large enough to be | it. I obeyed, and went on until I caught up wisible to the naked eye, occur in immense to the advance-guard, and was greeted with quantities. By dragging a fine silk net behind | laughter and cheers, When I informed them |

the vessel these minute forms are easily taken, | that it would be impossible for them to capand when placed in glass dishes millions un- ture Kinston until I arrived with my Armcounted are seen swimming backward and for- strong gun, even the Colonel himself could not ward. The toothless whale finds in these his | conceal a smile. Just at this time our Major, only food. Rushing along with his mouth | Adjutant, Captain and Doctor joined in asking open, he strains the minute animals from the | for my release, but in vain. After carrying water, and swallows them as soon as a mouth- my wooden gun for some miles, the Colonel up for the rights of the soldiers." ful is obtained. To show the vast number of | told me I might go back and mount my horse. | anxious to know what the Colonel had to say | sion. Have you done your duty in getting one more to me. I told them about being reduced to the H. B. Linton, Co. I, 6th Iowa, Shelby, Neb., subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? ranks, and they all said he would not do it. A considers THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the best few days afterward the Colonel asked my Cap. | soldiers' paper in the United States. tain (S. Church) for a non-commissioned officer to go back and ascertain whether the enemy Captain that he had none, except the one throughout the land, who was to be reduced. "Send him along," Thomas Knoop, Co was the reply. I asked the Colonel if I could not go to New Berne and get the news. He | publishing so good a soldiers' paper for so little said, "Do as you are told; that is all money." that is wanted." I performed my mission sat-Co. B, 12th N. Y. Cav.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write: 849 Central Ave., Cincinnsti, O., }
January 4th, 1888. }
Athlophoros Pills have cured me of liver complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully.

F. H. ROWEKAMP, 16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct., February 10th, 1886. Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired

feeling giving new life and strength.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pic-

ture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

PICKET SHOTS.

13 others, who subsequently escaped from Ar- war. kansas Post. He would like to know the | William Costello, U. S. S. Baron De Kalb, names of the comrades who were captured with | Butler, Pa., noticing recently a communication Wm. H. Hastings, Co. K, 44th Mo., Christ- Boy's Prize Money Was Stolen," wishes to say

from through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. upon the Hon, C. Nelson, M. C., 5th Minnesota New Portland, Mo., would like to know if any District, who was a member of the 4th Wis., to of the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can tell the boys through the The National give any information in regard to the 1,000 TRIBUNE something about his army experi- volunteers who were called upon to carry hoop

correspond with some of the 150 comrades who J. Kling Co. A. 31st N.Y., Sing Sing, N.Y., says were sent from Libby Prison, Oct. 31, 1861, to he can corroborate all Comrate P. Gagan says Columbia, S. C., under sentence of death as in regard to the charge on Marye's Hights by hostages for the privateers who were under the Light Brigade. It was composed of picked sentence of death in the North.

them for a long time.

following regiments of the Second Brigade, fication. Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps: 10th Jacob Bays, Co. G. 7th W. Va. Cav., St. Aland 12th N. H., 5th Md., 96th and 118th N. Y. ban, W. Va., writes that his father, Henry Comrade Kelley desires a Reunion of the sur- Bays, served in the Militia Home Guard, and

hear some accounts of the doings of that grand | orable discharges and returned home, although old battle-scarred regiment, the 21st Iowa, to four were wounded. which he belonged. Iowa, has been listening anxiously to hear one of six brothers. Their names were William,

wants to know who got his new suit of jeans | gustus was killed at Vicksburg, and Argalus in January, 1862, at Camp Anna, Ill.

Give Them Their Due. Josiah W. Hobart, 282 Gifford street, Syracuse, N. Y., thinks the Government should make more liberal pension laws for deaf soldiers. He belongs to the silent army and feels it to be an injustice that they have been so long kept out of their rights.

S. A. Albee, Co. B. 17th Inf., Machine, Me., does not think the bill recently introduced by Senator Manderson, giving a bounty to the soldiers of the Regular Army who enlisted on or before the 12th of April, 1861, and served until May 9, 1865, quite fair. He fails to see why those who enlisted in 1862 should not receive

why Members of Congress who have been soldiers, and some of them prisoners in rebel stockades, can be so careless of their soldier con-

Henry F. Lyda, St. Louis, Mo., is not in favor of giving large pensions to the widows of deceased Generals while so many thousands of privates' widows are suffering for the very necessaries of life. J. Jesop, Rockton, Wis., is not in favor of the Manderson bill. He considers it a piece of class

Wm. Nellis, School Hill, Wis., says he is the only survivor of Co. F, 1st U. S. Inf., who fought at the battle of Oke Chobee, Fla., in 1837. He is 78 years old, in feeble health and no pen-

Simon Schertzer, Co. F. 31st Ohio, Mount Victory, O., would be much better satisfied if Congress would stop "tinkering with the tariff" and turn its attention to pension legislation. Martin Oswald, Co. F. 5th Iowa Cav., Fennimore, Wis., says the comrades must follow the advice of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and stand together as of old, and that the time will come when the Nation will awake to a realization of

the debt owing to the soldiers. Joseph C. Mold, Co. B, 8th Minn., Faribault, Minn., writes in behalf of those soldiers who, though never wounded or sick while in the service, nevertheless contracted disease from which they suffer to-day, but can get no relief from the Government on account of having no

W. J. Ladd, Terre Haute, Ind., is in favor of removing the limitation of arrears of pensions. Information Asked and Given. J. J. Hollingsworth, Co. A, 11th Ohio Cav.,

St. Marys, O., wants all the comrades of his regiment to send him their names, company and address. A roster of the same will be printed, a copy of which will be sent to all comrades responding. John L. Kenny, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 2d Minn., Bird Island, Minn., would

like the name and address of the last Adjutant of the 85th Ind. [The comrade is informed crowing which we had ever heard. Sleep or that the last Adjutant was Lewis W. Wells. We do not know his address,-Ed, NATIONAL

Mrs. Belle S. Herr, 1020 Fifteenth St., Sacramento. Cal., would like the address of J. P. Davis, Captain, Co. B, 30th Ill., or anyone who knew of the death of Frank Stripler. Albert S. Kettrell, (address not given.) would like to know through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at what date Cos. L and M, 3d Mass, Cav., were

Adjutant of the regiment. Henry C. Washburn, Vermillion, Dak., would like to know where, when and by whom Belle Boyd was captured. James M. Hundley, Summitville, Ind., would like to know the names of the Surgeous at

mustered into the service, and who was the

Camp Chase, O., in June, 1865. J. P. Damblen, Galesburg, Ill., is very desirous of learning what regiment it was that while being carried by rail from Cleveland to Pittsburg, July 23, 1861, went through a bridge near the latter place, many being injured.

Our Constituents. "THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S UNSWERVING devotion to the interest of ex-soldiers and sailors," says L. S. Doming, Lieutenant-Colonel. 118th N. Y., Massena, N. Y., "and its able ad- has not an equal as a stockraising and fruitvocacy of all measures intended to give them growing country section. The writer will their dues, entitle it to the earnest support of answer all correspondence from comrades who every man who wore the blue."

H. A. Billow, Co. C, 4th U. S. Cav., and Co. H, 5th U. S. Cav., Lamar, Colo., who was in 51 battles and engagements, says " Long live THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the paper that dares stand B. N. Lewis, Marie, Mich., is very much

these tiny animals I can do no better than to I then asked him if I should carry my "Arm- pleased to know that there is a paper in this it had done its work, and before the cloud of lamp, a group of compound Arcidians, often remind the reader of the thousands of whales strong back with me, but the only answer I broad land that dares to stand by the rights of which exist in all the waters, and they say received was that he would reduce me to the the old soldiers of 1861-'65, and sincerely hopes that from these minute creatures nearly all the | ranks. I dropped my weapon, and sat down | that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will advocate until my company came along, and I then justice to the veterans until every man who mounted my horse. All of the officers were enlisted in the Union cause is granted a pen-

> John Q. Rathburn, Sergeant, Co. M. 11th Pa. Cav., fully realizes the excellent work THE my had got in our rear. He was informed by NATIONAL TRIBUNE is doing for old soldiers Thomas Knoop, Co. E, 8th Ohio, Troy, O., says: "Please accept the thanks of a soldier for

> The coming of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE isfactorily; at least I believe so, as I heard no | each week is looked for eagerly by the family more about my reduction. James Knight, of John A. Jones, Corporal, Co. D. 64th Ill., Strum, Wis., and is read by them with more interest than any paper which reaches his house-

> > James Bigelow, Co. K. 46th Ohio, Ada, O., has enlisted as a life subscriber to THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE, which he considers the best paper published. Lost and Found.

> > H. Coe, Co. K, 63d Ohio, Fort Scott, Kan., has a pair of brass bullet-molds which were found in the old Government building at Fort Scott, They are marked on one side with the letters "S. O." or "S. C.," and on the other side Benner, Co. F, 2d O. V. C."

Henry Rigby, Grinnell, Iowa, informs the readers of The National Tribune that some time ago, while railroad hands were tearing down an old water-tank near his town, a soldier's knapsack was found. In it was a photograph of a man, woman and two children. They are now on exhibition at Grange Post, and the comrades of the Post will be glad to hear from the owner.

W. H. Banwell, Orleans, Neb., is in possession of the muster-out papers of Theodore Ro-

back, of Co. C, 10th Wis., and is ready to hand them to him or to any of his relatives. Commander W. W. Dean, C. C. Washburn Post, No. 72, Department of Minnesota, No. 2549 Seventeenth avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn., has the discharge of Jonathan O. Dun-

ham, Co. H, 87th Ind. Random Shots. D. D. Holm, 5th Ind. battery, Huntington, Ind., wishes to inform Comrade Coulter, who recently wrote a communication in regard to Patrick Gorman, Tyler, Tex., enlisted in the famous march from Franklin, Tenn., to Co. A, 3d Wis., and was transferred to Co. F, Huntsville, Ala., that the battery which shared 6th U. S. Cav., Oct. 9, 1862. He re-enlisted as | with the brigade the honors and hardships was

A. B. Berry, Co. A. 1st Me. H. A., Browns-Howell G. Frogden, Chicago, Ill., was capt- | ville, Me., writes that his regiment will go into ured on the steamer Blue Wing while going | history as one of the best fighting and roughto Vicksburg, Dec. 27 or 28, 1862, along with 12 or est-used organizations that took part in the

from Ira C. McClerithen, headed "How the field, Kan., thinks it about time some mem- that the Baron De Kalb was not commanded ber of his company and regiment was heard at the Memphis fight by Capt. Winslow, as stated in the article, but by Capt. McClunagle P. W. Chantland, Fort Dodge, Iowa, calls | Charles F. Nichols, Co. 6, 21st Me., North poles to fill up the intreachments in front of J. H. Anderson, Osceola, Neb., would like to the breastworks at Port Hudson.

regiments from the Sixth Corps, comprising the James Gill, Co. H, 3d U. S., Moscow, Idaho, 31st N. Y., 43d N. Y., 6th Me., 61st Pa., and 5th wishes to know if all his late comrades are | Wis. There has also been a controversy in redead, as he has not seen or heard from any of gard to which regiment was the first to plant their colors on the fortifications. He claims Warren M. Kelley, Martin, N. H., would | that for Martin Bolan, of Co. A. 31st N.Y., who like to correspond with the officers and privates | seized the flag when Color-Serg't Angier was who were on the skirmish-line on the morning | shot, rushed forward, amid a rain of bullets, of April 3, 1865. They were detailed from the and planted the Stars and Stripes on the forti-

vivors of this skirmish-line at an early date. his five brothers and four brothers-in-law served H. C. Beardsley, Newal, Iowa, would like to in the 7th W. Va. Cav. They all received hon-

H. G. Emmons, Co. A. 27th Ind., and Co. B. Nathan G. Dye, Co. I, 21st Iowa, Monmouth, U. S. Engineers, Medicine Lodge, Kan., was some reports from the old Springfields of his | Augustus, Henry, Russell, David and Argalus. All enlisted in different Indiana regiments in W. F. Bottoms, Co. F, 60th Ill., Finis, Tex., 1861 and 1862, and all went to the front. Audied of fever in the swamps of Mississippi or Alabama. The service of the six aggregated nearly 25 years. Of the four brothers who reached home three are still living.

B. F. Jones, Co. B, 1st Va. Cav., Ladora, Iowa, contradicts the statement of E. L. Negus that the 1st Mich. Cav. led the charge at Monterey. He says that regiment was not there at all, and that the 1st Va., 1st Vt., 5th N. Y., and 18th Pa. Cav. were the only troops that parti-

John Aldine, Co. B, 30th Ohio, Gilmore, O., writes that George H. Wheeler, Co. K, 12th Wis., is mistaken in stating that the 116th Ill. and the 30th Ohio had to fall back from the Elijah Gill, Corporal, Co. G, 19th Me., Ches-

doubtedly crossed in the boats at Fredericksburg and drove the rebels out of the rifle-pits. The crossing was effected near the bridge in rear of the Lacey House. He corroborates Comrade W. D. Church's account of the affair. M. G. Hungerford, Sergeant, Co. H, 186th

N. Y., Huntington, W. Va., would like to hear from some of his comrades. His regiment was raised in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, N. Y. but Co. K, was raised in Herkimer. The Colonel's name was Bradley Winslow. The recent query of Col. Dodge, of the 30th Ind., as to what command the Sergeant's squad

belonged which gave his regiment such timely assistance at Shiloh, has called to the memory of Samuel H. Wilson, Co. C, 77th Pa., Altoona, Pa., a similar incident which occurred at Stone River. When his company was very badly pressed eight or nine men belonging to the 6th Ind., and who had become separated from their command, fell in line with them and rendered them timely service. Wm. Lepper, Co. A, 116th N. Y., Derrick City,

Pa., is reminded by a recent article, entitled "A Strange Premonition," of a similar incident of which he was cognizant. A comrade of his, named Henry White, had a presentiment before the battle of Shiloh, and, strange to say, he met his death on that bloody field. Charles Edwards, Co. G, 14th Iowa, Stone's Crossing, Ind., thinks Lieut. Choate gives too much credit to the work of Nelson's Division

at Shiloh at the expense of the other organiza-A. Faulkner, Co. H, 80th Ill., Walnut Hill, Ill., wishes to inform Capt. Conner, who recently wrote an article on the battle of Franklin, that the Second Division, Fourth Corps, was there, although the Captain omitted to

mention that fact. Alden Rogers, Sergeant, Co. B, 9th Me., Bath, Me., says: "It would seem as if the fighting was all done by Western troops, and that they alone brought the war to a close. We do not pretend to claim the earth by any means, but we do claim that Maine sent as good and brave men to the front as ever shouldered a musket

or drew a saber." J. D. Shannon, Co. G. 4SthOhio, Five Mile, O. would like to see in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the experience of some one who was a prisoner in Libby when Grant captured Righmond. Leo Thayer, Co. K, 5th Mich. Cav., Egeria Colo., fires a picket shot in defense of Gen. Custer's name, and says it would not be safe for any man to call him a coward were he alive.

W. S. Hengg, Oroville, Cal., was the color

bearer of the 36th Wis., and claims to be the first

man to unfurl his colors after the surrender of

Peter Miller, Willow Springs, Mo., says that any comrades desiring to buy a homestead should settle in Willow Springs, as land is cheap, water good and climate mild.

George H. Humphrey, Sergeant, Co. C, 89th N. Y., Breesport, N. Y., insists that the 89th N. Y. effected the crossing at Fredericksburg, the recent statement of S. Longfellow to the contrary notwithstanding. Carlisle, Ark., wishes to let the comrades know

E. R. Rickey, Captain, Co. D, 178th Ohio, that Grand Prairie, Lanoke Co., Ark., is a splendid place in which to settle. The climate is healthful, land cheap, water pure, fine farming country and excellent public schools. It think of moving to that part of the country.

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks. Experience of a Prominent Citizen.

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE) Suppression of Vice. San Francisco, July 7th, 1886. I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did

not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with eonsumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Scon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough mean. time ceased. C. R. BENNETT.

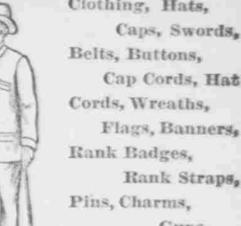
SOLD BY ALL DRUCGISTS.



at the Centennial Exhibition ; the two last Cold, Medala give by the New York State Agricultural Scelety; and has been selected from all others, and illustrated and described in that great work "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics," Catalogue sent free, Address, HINARD HARDER, Cobleshill, Schoharie Co., N. Y. Mention The National Tribuna



Clothing, Hats, Caps, Swords, Belts, Buttons, Cap Cords, Hat Cords, Wreaths, Flags, Banners,



Guns. In fact, everything used by the

Commutes will find it to their interest to write for my Blustrated Price-List. Sent free, E. A. ARMSTRONG,

G. A. R. and S. V.

261 & 283 Woodward Ave. | DETROIT. 114 & 116 Washington Ave. | MICH. Mention The National Tribune



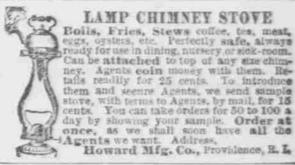
EVERY LADY

Who will send us 10 cents and the names and addresses of 3 lasty friends in different families who love to read will receive AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPING. a Ladies' Home Journal, 4 MONTHS FREE. A 39-page monthly, full of beautiful Pictures, Charming Stories, Fashion Notes, Art Needlework, Household Dec-orations, in fact it contains everything of interest to Ladies and the Home. In the May number we will open a new department—WOMENS RECOLLEC-TIONS of THE LATE WAR. A movel and popuar feature for a Ladies' Magnazine. Regular subscription price 50 cents per year. AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPING, 143 La Salle St. Chicago, III.

Meation The National Tribune. HONETIC SHORT HAND Self-taught, Send for Catalog. Address

The Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati Mention The National Tribun the New Cyclopedia of Family Medicine.

By Geo. M. Beard, M. D., of N. Y., and Ten Associate Buckley, D.D., LL.D., Ed. N. Y. Christian Advocate remarkably sensible and valuable work for young and -C. A. Staddard, D.D., Ed. N. Y. Observer. d in mutters sanitary and hygienic. "-Rev. Joseph Cook.
1500 Faget. Illustrated. Reduced \$1200 to \$6.00. Agents Wanted.
E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 771 B'way, N. Ke Mention The National Tribuna





the adjusting simp it can be regulated to any also and can not be crushed out of shape. Every person sending as 25 crs, for a three months what subscription to the Himse trated Companion will receive as a FREE GIFT this splendid Bustle. The Himsertated tompanion is a large 16 page Himserated Paper fall of Stories, Sketcher, Wit and Humer. One of the Finest Family papers published, we know you will like it. The carniar relects \$1.00 per year; we send this hand-some Hustle FREED must, and the Himserated Companion is three months for 25 cents, a sind of Five for \$1.00. Accept this special offer while they latt. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write to-day, Sumpanish E.F. NASON, Publisher 11 Nasagu St. N. V. E.F. NASON, Publisher III Nassau St. N. Y. MAN or Woman

MUSIC 100 Gems of Song, Words and MUSIC 1 Metos, 16 lovely Full Length, Beauties | Cabinet size | only lie.; 3 sets, 50c. Western Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo

Secrets For Lovers! A book for Private perusal. Only Sinc; Scopies, 25c. Western Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.

time. Sent anywhere on receipt of \$1.0: by ALFRED P. KNIGHT, Druggist, New State Street, Chicago, III. As sas OUTFITat \$3.75, 55, \$8.50, \$10 to \$30, including Violin, hase, Bow, Extra Strings and Book

E. T. BOOT & SONS, 75 JACKBON ST., CHICAGO, ILLS. Mention The Nations, Tributa-SURP Cure for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours, Free to poor,

Mention The National Tribuna

\$50 A MONTH and represent to levels. To replied or tabling, other was. Sales or table of the first feet of the first fee

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio. WANTED-ADDRESSES.

W ANTED-By Paul Beckwith, Washington, D. C. A medal of Senor, naval and military, a Kearny cross, and State medals given to soldlers and sailors from 1861 to 1865. WANTED-By John Morris, 32 Andover St., Lowell, Mass.—The address of any comrade of Co. F. 11th U. S. Inf., in 1863 or 1864.

W ANTED-By Mrs. Betty Clark, Twinsburg, Q. The names and addresses of any members of Co. D. 196th Ohio, who were acquainted with John H. Hatch, of that company. 352-25 WANTED-By Ben) Vance, National Military Home, Kansus-The address of Capt. R. Smocks, of Co. E.

th U.S.C.T. COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Just the book for Soldier Reunions, Campüres and

CAMPFIRE, MEMORIAL-DAY AND OTHER POEMS,

MRS. KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD, Past National President, Woman's Relief Corps. 12mo. 212 Pages. Price \$1.00. In full suilt, Price \$1.50. The arms noems, especially, will be prized by recitationists. They are full of contrasts, pictorial effects and strong sentences. They have withal the genuine feeling of the soldier's life, and his method of thought.—Continuati Commercial Guestie.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.